THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

Retreat of the Rebels from San Luis Potosi---Rocha, with 13,000 Men. After Them.

DIAZ. IN THE NORTH.

Aguas Calientes Evacuated by the Defeated Revolutionists.

Revolutionary Chiefs Quarrelling.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded us the following special despatch :-

MATAMOROS, Mexico, March 7, Via Brownsville, Texas, March 7, 1872. The following intelligence from the city of Mexico, up to February 26, has reached here via Vera Cruz and Tampico :-

General Mejia, the Secretary of War, telegraphs that the rebels have retired from the city of San Luis Potosi toward Zacatecas. 'General Rocha, with 13,000 men, is pursuing

General Sanchez Ochoa, another government commander, has defeated the revolutionists at Lagos. Several leaders of the latter were killed.

General Gomez Portugal has been compelled to evacuate Aguas Calientes.

REVOLUTIONARY CHIEFS QUARRELLING. The rebel chiefs Donato Guerra and Pedro Martinez are quarrelling with their colleagues, Generals Trevino, Naranjo and others. Their commands have separated, each leader acting

General Diaz has arrived at the Northern frontier and assumed the chief command over all the revolutionary forces.

on his own responsibility.

The officers and soldiers wounded during the siege of Tampico last year arrived in Matamoros to-day, bringing dates from Tampico up to the 4th instant. General Cevalo with a government force, is coming to operate against the rebels from this point.

JUAREZ HAS THE SINEWS OF WAR.

President Juarez has over two millions of dollars in gold in the Treasury. The possession of these funds will probably insure success for the government, as the rebels have nothing. The government has removed the export duty on specie.

All is quiet along the frontier at present. General Cortina is at Reynosa, and the Juarista Colonel Munez holds Mier.

NO SUPPLIES FOR THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The government order from Washington forbidding clearance of vessels for the ports which are in the hands of the revolutionists causes great excitement among the merchants and depression among the revolutionists, as it stops all trade with the frontier and cuts the rebels off from the much-needed supplies.

The American river steamer San Juan is aground below Reynosa, but has as yet not been molested by the Juarist forces.

A conducta with \$406,000 will arrive at Brownsville to-morrow. When crossing the river near Camargo, the conducta was attacked by a party of Cortina's men. But the latter were routed by the escort and three of them captured and hung. No news had been received from San Luis Potosi at Camargo up

Defeat of the Revolutionists in Sinalon and Jalisco-Diaz Alive and Disgusted-His Estates Confiscated-All the Printers of a Newspaper Pressed Into Military Service-The Government Confident of Putting Down the Revolution.

City of Mexico, March 1, Via Havana, March 8, 1872, General Pesquiera has defeated the revolutions under General Marquez, in Sinaloa.

Colonel Osima has defeated 200 revolutionists under Porra at Limon Sinaloa. General Corona has routed the revolutionists in

There are contradictory reports of the battle be

ore San Luis Potosi. It is now said that General Rocha has taken up a position in Aguas Callentes. The Diario Official contradicts the reported defeat d Generals Ochoa and Corella, stating that the wres were cut in Aguas Callentes. Seneral Alatorre's division has arrived at La

epla. Jeneral Cabo, with 400 government cavalry, has

princurred near Puebla.

The government officials in Oaxaca have confiscated the estates of the brothers Diaz and of everyboly participating in the revolution.

I is reported that Diaz is alive and that he has

jutted the country in disgust. he government allows no telegrams to be sent to ruste parties.

The forced enlistment of soldiers continues. Many of the haciendas have been stripped of all their la orers. The Ferro-Carril (newspaper) office was attered on the night of the 25th and the printers wire pressed into the army. This is regarded as an atack on the liberty of the press.

The government is confident of being able to put down the revolution, and the opinion in commer-

cial and other circles is in favor of the ultimate triamph of the Juarists.

It is said that the real centre of the insurrection is now in the north, and the government is pressing hard on that region.

William Cullen Bryant has arrived at Vera Cruz, and proceeds immediately to the capital.

Vem Cruz reports are uniavorable to the revo

estates of their opponents in case they are suc-

An Englishman, on his way to the capital from Vera cruz, was robbed of £15,000. Rios broke out in Guadalajara caused by the forcedlevies of troops.

A formidable pronunciamento has taken place in the state of Hidalgo.

Jegoustes are reported among the revolutionary

It hastated that General Rooms has sent false news) his movements to the government.
The temoval of the seat of government to Vera Ornz is discussed. It is considered that the govern-ment would be in a better position there to ask and receive aid from the United States in case of ne-

President Juarez expresses full confidence in his

The editors of the capital have formed a society, e members of which agree to abstain from mutual resonal attacks in future when discussing politics

MEXICAN BANDITTI IN TEXAS.

A Raid Upon a Ranche by Cortina's Men-The Residents Held Prisoners and All the Cattle Stolen.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALG.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 7, 1872.

On Monday a party of armed men, supposed to belong to Cortina's command, crossed the Rio Grande, at Santa Maria Ranche, thirty-five miles from this city, and captured all the residents, including two customs inspectors, who were held prisoners, while several heads of stolen cattle were crossed over to the Mexican side. After the banditti had taken everything of value they released the prisoners and returned to the other side.

ALEXIS AMONG THE DONS.

Visit of the Grand Duke to a Sugar Plantation-His Reception by the Inhabitants-Grand Dinner and Speech by Alexis.

AN INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

TELFGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 8, 1872. The Grand Duke Alexis and a party of fifty took a spectal train yesterday to Guines, where they visited the Juan Poey sugar plantation—one of the argest on the island-and inspected the process of he sugar manufacture, with its peculiar ma and chemical appliances. The towns and village along the line of the road were decorated, and the inhabitants assembled at various points to welcome son of the Czar.

The party lunched at Guines, after which they were taken in volantes to the plantation, making a procession of fifty carriages. Two or three hours were spent in exploring the grounds and inspecting

A grand dinner was given on the plantation, which was attended by some two hundred guests. In a speech in answer to the toast to his health the Grand Duke expressed himself highly delighted

On the return of the Ducal train the locomotive which went in advance ran off the track near San Felipe. The train was delayed an hour by the accident, and the party aid not reach Havana until mid-

An international regatta took place in the harbor to-day. There were races for steam launches, row and sail boats, in which Germans, Americans, Spaniards and Russians, from the men-of-war in the harbor, participated. launches was won by the Germans, the American launch taking the second prize and the Spanish the third. Russia won the prize for sailboa

ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria's Assailant a "Sane Man but an Enthusiastic Fenian" - Important Decision for the Jurists-The Steamship City of Washington.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 8, 1872.

cointed under warrant of the Secretary of State of the Home Department, and specially charged to examine as to the mental condition, his sanity or otherwise, of Arthur O'Connor, the assailant of the They find that "the man is of sound mind, but an

O'Connor, in explaining to the commission his weapon was not loaded when he assaulted Her Majesty, said "he would have used a loaded pistol in his attack, but he only desired to frighten the Queen into compliance with his demand for par-don for the imprisoned Fenians." He added:— Any fatal result of the assault would have brought the Prince of Wales to the throne; and that event 1 lo not desire to occur, as I wish Queen Victoria to he the last English monarch. A DISABLED STEAMSHIP MAKES PORT.

The steamship City of Washington, Captain Jones, which left New York February 17, and which wa spoken last Sunday afternoon by the steamship At-lantic, with her shaft broken, has arrived safely at Queenstown.

WILLIAM PENN'S LIBRARY. A valuable collection of old books, formerly the library of William Penn, was sold at auction to-

IRELAND.

Lord Mayo's Memory Among His Countrymen.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS. DUBLIN, March 8, 1872.

Governor General of India, is to be erected at Naas, in Kildare county, the family seat of the deceased

AFRICA.

French Colonist Emigration from Prussian In-

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALE.

PARIS, March 8, 1872. increasing and is aided and stimulated by the gov-

CANADA.

Mass Meeting of the New National Party-Great Excitement in Quebec-The Adoption of the Political Platform-The Question of Annexation to the United States-The Civil Service Employes Instructed Not to Attend

A mass meeting of the national party was held in the Music fiall last night to ratify the programme of the party, adopted at the preliminary meeting of January 27. Thousands of persons crowded into the hall and the public excitement was intense. The

programme was ratified amid great enthusiasm.

The leaders of the opposition party made addresses, the burden of which was the failure of the Confederation to attain the great ends promised. present administration, the reckless annexation of new territory under conditions the most rainous to Canada, and the total incompetence or the present

speakers advocated annexation to the Two speakers advocated annexation to the United States, which sentiment, however, the party do not wholy concur in, though it is well known that annexation will be a plank in their platform. Much general sympathy with the programme of the party is felt, and the government, both provincial and federal, is greatly exercised, so much so that all civil service employes were directed to absent themselves from the meeting. The affair terminated in an orderly manner about midnight.

FRANCE.

and Embassy Commission.

Army Concentration Near Paris-Ministers May Again Appeal to Parliament-Payment to Prussia and Liberation of Territory-Legislative Love for the Great High Priest.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, March 8, 1872, A report which has been circulated in politica the Ampassadorship to Berlin to M. Pouyer-Quertier, late Minister of Finance, is denied.

Should the appointment of M. Goulard as Minister of Finance be confirmed it is probable that M. Ancel, Deputy from Havre, will be appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
MINISTERIAL MOVEMENT TOWARDS THE PARLIA-

It is expected that Minister Dufaure will demand of the Chamber a vote of confidence on the ques-tion of the withdrawal of M. Pouyer-Quertier from

MAKING "READY" IN PARIS. Troops are concentrating in and around Paris as a on against trouble on the anniversary of the

HEAVY PAYMENT TO GERMANY. The payment of two milliards of the war indem nity, together with the interest to date on the renaming three milliards, was completed yesterday

This payment gives France entire control of six departments, in which she is allowed to maintain as large a military force as she desires. PERSONAL PAITH WITH PATRIOTISM

The Assembly to-day rejected the proposition of Deputy Brunet to erect on the Hill of Trocadero a mple to Jesus Christ as "a testimony to belief in God necessary for the national regeneration." LAW SUIT AND PISTOLS. M. Janvier de la Motte, ex-Preiect of Eure, has

sued Casimir Périer for faise imprisonment, and AMERICAN TRAVEL. Hon. William M. Evarts, counsel for the United

tates before the Geneva Board of Arbitration, has left Paris for London. The specie in the Bank of France has increased ,000,000 francs during the past week.

GERMANY.

The Church Primacy of Poland Revived by the Pope-Schools Supervision by the Executive-Conscience To Be Completely Free.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 8, 1872. imperial Prussian government has dis covered that the Pope has secretly appointed the Archbishop of Posen Primate of Poland. This elesiastical primacy has been long extinct. When Poland was a kingdom, one of the functions of the absence of the sovereign.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS CONTROL.

The upper house of the Prussian Diet to-day passed the bill providing for the government super rision of schools by a vote of 125 to 26

ussian Liberation from Priestly Rule. In connection with the report from Berlin, con veyed in our cable telegram above, it will interest the reagers of the HERALD to know that the secularist movement in Germany gains ground daily. The Protestant Church is affected by it just as much as the Roman Catholic, and legislation begins to feel influence. It would appear as if the re of the German government is taken, and that the Church and State. This turn in the policy hither to pursued by the Prussian monarchy with regard to Church matters is said to be entirely due to the invisible but intresistible influence of Prince Bismarck. He has only lately become a convert to secularism in legislation; but he seems to have bocome a hearty one. He has been he to learn, the public, that he is "a man of expedients and not to avoid identifying the State with special religi tenets, it is so in Germany. The past as well as the misfortunes of Germany were owing to religious feuds, penetrating into her home and foreign poli-

Two complete pills are about to be laid before the Prussian Landtag. One, permitting civil marriage at the option of the parties, has been already approved in principle: the other will allow a Prussian subject munity, and to cease to pay dues to it, without de claring what other recognized religious community ne intends to join. In one word, the fact of separa tion from every religious community is to have legal recognition and standing. One may, after a time, be a Prussian subject without being a Christian or a Jew or a Mohammedan.

RUSSIA.

Cabinet Case for Imperial Diplomacy in the East.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALG.

St. PETERSBURG, March 8, 1872. The official journal, Journal de St. Petersbourg, publishes the text of a treaty of amity between China and Japan.

SPAIN.

Political Caucus and Club Adjournment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

MADRID, March 8, 1872. The Federal Republican Club has adjourned its sittings, but appointed an Executive Committee to act during the adjournment.

ITALY.

A Distinguished German General on a Tour.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, March 8, 1872. General von Moltke, of the German army, is mak-ing a tour of Italy, and is now at Naples.

PORTUGAL.

Imperial Visitors from Brazil.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, March 8, 1872. in Lisbon, whence they will sail in the mail steam-ship of the 13th for Rio Janeiro.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COM-

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7, 1872. afternoon unanimously adopted resolutions de-nouncing the project granting the use of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and also adopted a memorial to Congress protesting, in behalf of the commercial interests of the State, against the grant. The memorial states that the company has already secured from the State a grant of sixty acres in the harbor of San Francisco

WARMOTH ON TO CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8, 1872. Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, passed through this city to-day en route to Cincinnati.

FEASTING FORNEY.

Political Rumor of Cabinet Rearrangement | A Banquet in Philadelphia to the Ex-Collector.

> Administration Speakers Glorifying.

THE CENTENARY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1872. Colonel Forney had resigned the Collectorship of this port, in order that he might be untram in the exercise of his journalistic functions the merchants resolved that they would prove their appreciation of his abilities and regard for the commercial interests of the city. It was de termined to offer a banquet at wh chants and the members of the learned profeby the leading merchants of the city, was address to Colonel Forney asking his acceptance of such a banquet. He accepted, and fixed this evening the culmination of the affair.

gentlemen, comprising the leading merchants and professional men of the city, together with Presi Music, and proceeded at once to the discu of the substantials. Among the leading gentiem present were the President, General Joseph Hawley, Chief Justice Thompson, Justice Chief Justice Thompson, Justice and Finietter Hare, Allison and Finietter, Morton McMichael, John W. Forney, Seth J. Comiy, Wm. Byrd, ex-Mayor Fox, Henry Davis, H. G. Calladay, R. Snelton McKenzle, Dr. Morwitz, Gibson Peacock, Charles E. Warburton, Wm. V. McKean, Joel J. Bailey, George G. Pierce, S. A. McKeever, A. W. Frickler, A. T. Coxe, Colonel Herman Dieck, J. E. Caldwell, General Louis Wagner, W. W. Harding, Clayton McMichael, E. J. O. Fisher, Dr. George P. Wood, George G. H. Read, Thompson Westcott, General George Cadwalader, William H. Fisher, Jr.; John W. Forney, Jr.; Dr. F. W. Lewis, Edward Walden, D. F. Houston, J. J. Bouchey, William A. Drown, A. G. Cattell and a number of others. Allison At the conclusion of the banquet, Professor W. forton McMichael called the meeting to order and

At the conclusion of the banquet, Professor W. Morton McMichael called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Seth Comly,

as Collector of the Port, who made a very short speech, and was followed by General Hawiey, Prostdent of the Centennial Commission, who said he was glad to address so many of the leading business men of Philadelphia, He declared that Connecticut was coming to Philadelphia—(cheers)—and although it was a title further off than New York our people will not complain or hait. It is not your tault that the Declaration of Independence was signed here, and if Philadelphia gains a little local advantage by the exposition we shall not begrudge.

THE WHOLE UNITED STATES
Will help you to it. (Great applause.) As to the newspaper flings at Philadelphia, they were but paper peliets, and would hurt nobody, he felt safe in handing them over to his friend, Forney, who has just returned to his latth and profession, and was perfectly able to chandle them. He said that the Christians, the scholars, the merchants, and all must take hold of our politics and purily them. (Applause.) They must all

must all

TAKE HOLD OF OUR GREAT CENTENARY
and write it a success. He was a politician and he
believed he would always be an honest man.
If he could others could, and there was
no call for despair. Philadelphia boasted of her
homes, and he believed she had a right to brag of
them. He hoped she would go on in the even tenor
of hor way, and she was sure to succeed. (Great
applease.)

of hor way, and she was sure to succeed. (treat applause.)

Colonel McMichael made a speech commending Colonel Forney as a man, as a journaist and citizen, and on the whole it was very flattering.

Hon, James Thompson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Fennsylvania, was introduced and made a brief and witty address, in which he said that he thought a great deal of Colonel Forney, and could say of him that he always published a decent newscaper. (Applause.) He was glad to see Mr. Forney honored, because he deserved it, both as a man and a journaist, lie left gratified for the honor conferred upon him, and gratified at being able to assist in doing honor to the distinguished greest of the evening.

pal. (Prolonged applause.)
Price Wetherill was then called upon, and
That the retirement of Colonel Forney from

and determined to work only for her interests. He had succeeded in greatly increasing our commerce and business importance. For this we teel all of us unfeignedly grateful and proud. (Applause.) He could promise every lacility to the exhibitors at the Centennial Exposition, and it is certain that before the opening of the Exposition we would have our own ling of Stramers.

Colonel Forney was introduced by McMichael, and responded in a very graceful and clegant speech. He said:—Sir Waiter Scott in his deucious fiction, "The Talisman," describes a scene between the Saracen Chief and the Crusador Knight of the Leopard, who meet among the paim trees of one of the oases of the Great Desert after a long and violent personal conflict, and to-night as I survey this brilliant assemblage my mind goes back to my first reading of that stirring chapter. The two had fought on hotseback but the steed of the Turk had suffered less than the iron-sheathed charger of the Christian, he mailed shoes of which sunk at every step into the light and unresisting soil. The recent foes had declared a truce, and were resting in the shade, when the Saracen, turning to the Christian Knight, remarked, "You are right, your strong horse deserves your care; but what do you do in the desert with an animal which

Sinks over the Fetlock

marked, "You are right, your strong horse deserves your care; but what do you do in the desert with an animal which

SINKS OVER THE PEPLOCK
at every step, as if he would plant every foot deep as the root of the date tree?"

"Thou speakest rightly, Saracen," said the Christian Knight, not delighted at the tone with which the infidel criticised his favorite horse; "rightly, according to the knowledge and observation, but my good horse hath e'en now borne me in mine own land over as wide a lake as thou seest spread out beyond us, yet not wet one hair above his hoof." The Saracen looked at him with as miten increduity as his manner permitted him to testify, which was only expressed by a disdainful smile, that hardly curied perceptibly the broad mustache which enveloped.

"It is justly spoken," he said, instantly composing himself to his usual serene gravity, "list and hear a lable." If, Mr. President, twenty-seven years ago, when I leit my native city of Lancaster to pitch my little tent in Philadelphia, somebody had told me that the time would cone when I should be the centre of such a scene, the object of such an ovation, I should have replied with the incredulous Saracen, "List to a Frank and hear a fable." You, Mr. President, with your quick wit and great heart will believe me when I tell you that I am unspeakably touched by this compositation. Where were you and I twenty-seven years ago, before you were the father of all those noble sons who stand like growing trees to perpetuate your name and to snelter in the iragrance of their gratituje your ripe renown.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

St. Johns, N. B., March 8, 1872. A report has reached here that the government of Prince Edward's Island has been deleated in the Assembly, but the Opposition failed to form a new government, and the flouse was dissolved.

THE WEEKLY HERALD. The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the

Country.

The Weekly Herald of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of pun-lication, including Letters on Erte Affairs at the State Capital; the Reception of the Japanese Embassy at Washington; the Swamp Outlaws of North Carolina; the Stokes Trial; "Bleeding Philadelphia; Express Thieving; Sharp Practice, and the Public Debt. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Political, Pashtonable, Artistic, Scientific, Religious and Sportfacetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Interingence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the iweek.

TERMS:—Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$5; Ten copies, \$15. Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advartisements inserted in the Weskly Herald.

REV. DR. HUSTON

The Clergyman Whom Scandal Compelled to Leave Baltimore.

Before the Warrenton Church Conference.

His Presiding Elder Calls Him Up to the Bar.

WOE TO HIS SLANDEBERS AND ACCUSERS.

A Committee of Clericals Appointed to Investigate the Charges.

WARRENTON, Va., March 8, 1872. ber of ever embarking for the scene of labor with the same feelings and surroundings that were, as it seemed, attached to me this morning, as I took the train for this place. I had often heard of "going to the Conference," and I knew it was the season that the old ministers of the Methodist persuasion harped upon all the year round; and the the ministry looked to it as the consummation ed hopes. But being anything but a minister) and having crude ideas of what was to be done in the clerical meeting I was to attend, I found little pleasure or profit in endeavoring to conjecture what kind of a scene I was going to be train drew out from the station at Washington and we were soon over the "Long Bridge," moving rapidly on Alexandria. Here we stayed twenty minutes for breakfast, and leavthrough an almost barren, desolate country, until within a few miles of our destination, showing little evidence of advanced civilization, but rich in historical associations-brought us to Warrenton, a neat little place, of a few hundred inhabitants, settled down in the

HEART OF A FERTILE AND BEAUTIFUL REGION. works and crumbling blockhouses to remind one tween the Potomac and Rappahannock. Upon arand was shown a neat little church in which it was I immediately proceeded to the sacred edifice, and, gently opening the door, stepped in. The church was flied with ministers, and a large number of spec-tators were visible, mostly ladies.

I stood for a moment a little bewildered, but was soon relieved from any embarrassment by a vene-rable brother, who came forward and kindly in-quired if I was "a Conference member, who had

I assured him that I did not exactly belong to their body, but desired to see and hear what was He showed me to a seat near the one occupied by

He showed me to a seat near the one occupied by the presiding officer and I was soon at ease. The Conference was at this time occupied with a peculiar proceeding known as 'passing character,' which consists of the Presiding Elder of each district eulogizing his minister. This continued for some time, while the crowd in the galieries seemed impatient and anxious for the beginning of the Huston case, which was expected to come up. At length the compact of the the compact of the the compact of the the compact of the compact of the the compact of the compact formed that the evidence was so far only earsay in character, but was sufficient to arrant investigation. The Bishop then said of ourse the rumors must be held baseless until

established.

Mr. Rogers then said—It is but just to Dr. Huston
to say that he invites and demands an investiga-

DR. HUSTON STEPPED FORWARD to the space in front of the Secretary's desk, and, iacing the Conference, spoke a lew words in a singularly calm and unembarrassed manner. He said that, beyond what the Presiding Elder had already stated, he had but two remarks to make, and they did not relate to the avaianche of anguish that had come upon him, but to the circumstances under which he had left the city. When the slanderous story was first made public there was an instinct that prompted him to save his wife and daughter from the mortification and the sorrow that it would bring upon them, and for that reason he thought it best to take them beyond the reach of the slanderous breath. And then, warming up into something the second of the slanderous breath. And then, warming up into something the second of the slanderous breath. DR. HUSTON STEPPED FORWARD of his accustomed glow and with evident feeling, he continued, "I shall wait until I have been fully vindicated before this Conference, and from that hour until the last day of my life I shall be in pursuit of

the man that

BLANCHED THAT DAUGHTER'S CHEEK WITH SHAME
and stadded that wife to the heart. Dr. Huston
went on to say that he had kept all the slanderous
stories concealed from his family, and they knew
nothing of them until last week. A friend writing
nom Memphis alluded to them. "They do not believe them," said Dr. Huston, "and in their presence
I defeed all my accusers, as I do now." He then
asked permission to recall the letter of withdrawal
which had been placed in the hands of the Presiding Elder. He said that it had been drawn up by
a brother, and he had signed his name to it under
circumstances that did not permit due reflection.
When Dr. Huston had resumed his seat
Dr. Munsey rose and moved that the matter be
referred to the Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore district, with instructions to call a committee
and proceed to an immediate and thorough investigation. Dr. Munsey said, in corroboration of what
Dr. Huston had stated, that he, Dr. Munsey, and
Mr. Magrader had advised him (Dr. Huston) to
leave the city.

A question was here asked as to whether
the trial by the Church must await the issue
of a civil trial likely to be instituted.

Bishop Paine replied that there would be no trial
until the next Conference. The object in oraering
this committee is to prepare for trial. It will be in
the province of this committee to suspend the accused, If they mad him guilty, until Conference
meets.

An amendment was then offered to the pending BLANCHED THAT DAUGHTER'S CHEEK WITH SHAME

An amendment was then offered to the pending motion to the effect that it is the Christian judgment of this Conference that Dr. Huston should in the

of this Conference that Dr. Huston should in the meabilime

DESIST FROM ALL MINISTERIAL FUNCTIONS.

Bishop Paine—I think the effect of an arrest of character is to work a discontinuance of all official action on the part of the accused.

A brother here remarked:—"I nope the Presiding Elder will consider one word in the resolution, the word 'immediate.' I think that Dr. Huston's character and the purity of the Church alike demand the emphasizing of the word 'immediate.' "

There was considerable debate as to whether the matter should be referred back to the Presiding Elder, or whether the Conference should proceed to investigate the charges forthwith and determine whether there was sufficient grown will be determined in the regular form, and to order a trial.

Rev. A. W. Wilson argued that an investigation by a presiding elder was an ad interim proceeding which was only legal when there was no higher tribunal in actual session which could assume jurisdictor.

tribunal in actual session which could assume jurisdiction.

Inquiry was again made as to what would be the status of Dr. Huston pending this investigation.

The Bishop answered that while his character was in question he neither would nor ought to attempt to exercise clerical duties.

Rev. A. W. Wilson moved as a substitute for Dr. Mursey's motion that a committee be appointed to investigate at once the matter affecting the character of Dr. Huston, and to ascertain whether a Irial be necessary.

e necessary.

Rev. Dr. REGISTER spoke in favor of Mr. Wilson's nostitute. He said that the honor and

Be necessary.

Rev. Dr. Rev. D

THE PETROLEUM CONSPIRACY.

Intense Excitement in the Oil Regions-Opposition of the Producers to the Railroad and Shipping Monopolists-Adv. unce in Oil Freights-Measures of Bellyf.

The inhabitants of the oil regions, during the last eighteen days, have been in a state of professed ex-

citement over the discovery of a great monopoly,

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Marel: 4, 1872

known as the Southern Improvement Company. The founders of the company reside outside of the region, and with the exception, perhaps, of a few from tanks for storing crude off, they own no property here. The company incorporated under two acts passed in the Pennsylvania Legislature—one in 1868 and the other, supplemental to the first, in 1870. The powers conferred by both these acts pass extraordinary lati-tude; in fact, the limits cannot easily be defined. The principal parties to this combination, so far as has been ascertained, are Messrs. P. H. Wat son, President of Germantown Railroad; Rockafeller & Paine, of Cleveland; Lockhart & Frew, of Waring; Logan and Fawcett, of Pittsburg; J. P. Logan, of Philacelphia; J. A. Bostwick, of New York, together with the three great railways running from the oil region to the seaboard, viz.:—the Pennsylvania Central, the New York and Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western, and the New York Central and Lake Shore, with all other roads, under their control, which, running from the heart of the oil regions, constitute their feeders. By no other railways than these three trunk lines can betroleum find its way to the Atlantic Ocean. The company has been organized for nearly a month. The precise nature of the organization, its purposes and the scope of its proposed operations, have never been published; but from disclosures made by different parties who were invited to enter the company, and by this mesans became acquainted with its real founders, as well as such general facts as are now derived from the members themselves, the manapitants of the oil region have suddenly been derived from the members themselves, inabitants of the oil region have suddenly haroused to the discovery of a most formidable of spiracy of ganized to seize upon and appropriher peculiar property to its own uses, all tone under the cover of a legal charter, capital stock of this company, when may be increased indefinitely, at presis \$20,003,000, but behind this is amount ten times as great. The oil freights to be distributed among the three lines, given the property of the Pennsylvania Central forty-five per cand to the New York and Eric and New York Central each twenty-seven and a to be distributed among the three lines, giving to the Pennsylvania Central farty-five per cent, and to the New York and Irie and the New York Central each twenty-seven and a haif per cent. The established through freight on oil to New York and Philadelpins is to be 275 per barrel, of which there is to be given to the Southern Improvement Company a rate of \$1 a barrel, thus completely preventing competition in shipping oil from any one outside of this company.

But transportation of oil is only a part of the company's ousness. They have already purchased all the large refineries, both at Cleveland and Pittsburg, and wasen once in possession of works sumicient in capacity to refine all the product, they become masters of the situation. Nobody could compete with the company in refining and shipping oil. The company, thus standing between producers and consumers, could dictate, both in buying and selling, just such terms as should suit its pleasure; both producers and consumers would be at its membership three great railroad corporations, whose arms already grasp the Continent, if successful in its present contemplated operation, would form the most dangerous monopoly ever existing in America. Monday, February 24, the freight on oil from the Creek to the seaboard, without previous notice to shippers, was increased over \$1\$ per barrel.

The excitement on the announcement of this was increased over \$1\$ per barrel.

seaboard, without previous notice to suppers, was increased over \$1\$ per barrel.

The excitement on the announcement of this was intense. On the evening of the 27th the Paschall Opera House in Itusville was literally packed from parquet to dome by delegations from every part of the region. A General Committee, composed of the best men representing the various producing districts was formed, and, after considerable discussion the Convention adjourned, to meet at Oil City March 1. On the 28th uit, the General Committee met and appointed from its number seval sub-committees, to whom was specially entrusted the preparation of such plans as might afford both immediate and permanent relief. The committees worked resolutely and faithfully.

The meeting at Oil City was attended by another large crowd. The Academy of Music was occupied by the Convention, sitting six hours, the best of order prevailing. The committees made but partial reports, which were discussed in detail. The Convention adjourned to meet at the Court House in Franklin on the 5th following. This meeting was as largely attended as the two former ones, with the same gool order. The best talent in the oil region was employed in drafting plans for uniting the oil producers upon some common scheme for their mutual protection. The committees were upon the construction of new railroads, upon additional pipe lines, upon procuring legislation, and for other objects.

The meeting at Franklin did not complete the work and adjourned to meet again to-day at Oil City. Night and day from that adjournment till last evening the special committee continued their

work and adjourned to meet again to-day at City. Night and day from that adjournment last evening the special committee continued to labors and succeeded in agreeing upon a p for organizing the entire oil region. The gene committee adopted their reports, which we unanimously readopted to-day by the Convition at large. All through the sittings of the C vention there has been exhibited a la amount of cooliness and patience on the

their will, what they know to be solely their own, an income amounting annually, in the aggregate, to \$30,009,000.

Without going into details, it may be said that if the Southern Improvement Company shall persevere in its attempts, both crude and relined oil for foreign export will find its way to the ocean, a part by take Eric, the Weiland Canal and Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River, and a part by lake Eric, the Weiland Canal and Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River, and a part by river from Pittsburg to the Gulf of Mexico, it being possible to lay pipes for carrying the oil from the region both to Eric and Pittsburg. There is already in the oil region capacity for refining about one-haif of the product. In the meantime the Pennsylvania Legislature is being asked to give us relief.

There are Hundreds of Articles by which any man or woman can ruin a fair head of hair in twenty-four hours; but there is only one preparation in the civilized world which will keep the hair in a state of exceedant health from the cradic to the grave, and that is PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR. Sold by all druggets.

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